



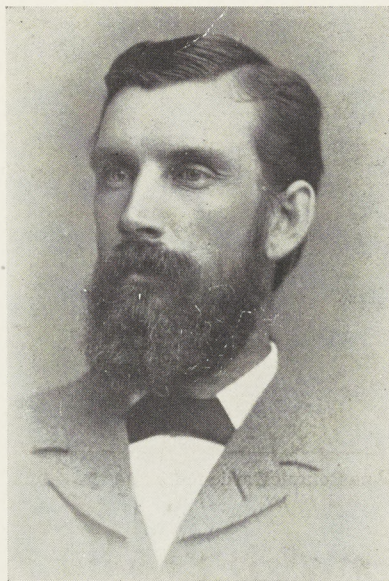
A portion of Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden site and the Administration Building, August 3, 1933

Rancho Santa Ana
Botanic Garden

of the

NATIVE PLANTS OF CALIFORNIA
HERBARIUM
BOTANICAL LIBRARY

Santa Ana Cañon, Orange County, California



JOHN W. BIXBY FOUNDATION
Established, 1927

LEGEND

Within a delightful canyon of historic romance and achievement, an institution for the good of California has been founded. Looking forward into a field of usefulness and distinctive service, the project is dedicated to the memory of one of California's loved pioneers, John W. Bixby, by his daughter, a native of California.

The name of the ranch takes the Californian of today far back into the history of the state, back beyond the days of the gold rush, back to the days of the missions and the padres, back, in fact, to the first visit of white men to what is now Orange County. On July 26, 1769, the mass of Santa Ana was celebrated by priests who journeyed with Portola on the famous expedition that led to the discovery of San Francisco Bay and the founding of Monterey.

It was upon that day beneath the sycamores of Trabuco Canyon that the Spaniards first laid eyes upon the Santa Ana Valley. The incident of the celebration of the mass caused the name to be attached to the valley, later to the Santa Ana river and to ranchos along its banks. Thus, directly from the early day the name Rancho Santa Ana has been brought down to us.

The first Spanish land grant on the river was made in 1809 to Don José Antonio Yorba and his nephew, Don Pablo Peralta, though it is certain that Don Pablo Grijalva, famed as a lieutenant who crossed the desert with Anza, had herds of cattle scattered over the area at an earlier date. Don José Antonio Yorba's cattle ran the hills far up into the Santa Ana Canyon.

In the granting of lands after the secularization of the missions, Governor José Figueroa decreed to Don Bernardo Yorba, who was a son of José Antonio, the Rancho Cañon de Santa Ana, comprising three leagues. That was in 1834. This grant was confirmed by the United States Land Commission in 1854, and was finally patented by the United States in 1866 as 13,328.53 acres. It is within the confines of this historic old rancho that the lands of the Botanic Garden are located.

In its atmosphere and even in construction, the residence upon the property, the country house of the Bryant family, which will eventually become the Administration Building under the Garden Foundation, retains the spirit of the old rancho. Pictures of Don Bernardo's day come to mind along the road to the gardens. There are adobe ruins of an old church, of old homes, and close beside the road is located the spot where Don Bernardo's rancho headquarters were located. Here was the most extensive and the most elaborate of all the rancho adobes in California.

It was from the Yorba heirs that John W. Bixby, who came to this state from Maine in 1873, bought the rancho in 1875, and to the holdings other purchases were added, the whole property being designated by him as "Rancho Santa Ana," and that

name is retained to this day. Mr. Bixby was one of Southern California's foremost figures, active in many lines of endeavor, one of those pioneers who came to this state in early days with faith in its future. His death on May 6th, 1887, at the age of 39, meant a distinct loss in the upbuilding of this new country.

John Bixby came to love this state, its sunshine and its stars, its wide expanse of valleys and its mountain ranges, its trees, its shrubs, and its flowers, and this same love of California and faith in its future surges strong in the veins of the second generation of the Bixby family in California; and it was with a desire to memorialize her father and at the same time to establish in the state an institution that would prove its worth in the decades to come that (Mrs.) Susanna Bixby Bryant determined upon a project that has already gone a long way toward realization, and all the way toward complete satisfaction in the knowledge of its ultimate success.

TERRY E. STEPHENSON

RANCHO SANTA ANA BOTANIC GARDEN

(Native Plants of California)

The Botanic Garden site, comprising about 200 acres, has been carefully chosen to encompass as many different exposures and soils as possible in order to facilitate the problem of growing a variety of sun-loving, shade-loving, dry and moisture-loving plants which will be brought in from districts where different conditions prevail. Garden elevations range from 450 to 1100 feet above sea level. The topography is rolling hills with deep ravines between, that offer a chance to develop a variety of permanent moisture conditions and soil adaptations. Varied soil types on the hill-slopes and exposed locations—full sun, semi-shade and dense shade, required, for diversified plant growth, coupled with an adequate supply of irrigation water, present fine opportunities to approximate the natural environment for a great majority of collectible alien species. It therefore seems reasonable to anticipate that from 70% to 80% of California's vast store of native species can be naturalized in the Santa Ana Cañon.

HONOURARY COUNCILLORS

DR. L. H. BAILEY, *Ithaca*, New York.

DR. WALTER T. SWINGLE, Plant Physiologist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, *Washington, D. C.*

MR. FREDERICK LAW OLMSTED, Landscape Architect, *Brookline, Massachusetts.*

COUNCILLORS

BOTANY

DR. W. L. JEPSON, University of California, *Berkeley.*

DR. LEROY ABRAMS, Stanford University, *Palo Alto.*

DR. PHILIP A. MUNZ, Pomona College, *Claremont.*

MISS ALICE EASTWOOD, California Academy of Sciences, Golden Gate Park, *San Francisco.*

PLANT BIOLOGY

DR. THOMAS HUNT MORGAN, California Institute of Technology, *Pasadena.*

PLANT PHYSIOLOGY

DR. H. J. WEBBER, University of California Citrus Experiment Station, *Riverside.*

DR. D. D. WAYNICK, Association Laboratory, *Anaheim.*

DR. HENRY O. EVERSOLE, *La Cañada.*

PLANT PROPAGATION

MR. THEODORE PAYNE, Grower, *Los Angeles.*

MR. FRED H. HOWARD, Grower, *Montebello.*

PLANNING

MR. ERNEST BRAUNTON, *Los Angeles.*

GARDEN PUBLICATIONS

MR. TERRY E. STEPHENSON, Historian, *Santa Ana.*

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Chairman, ALLEN L. CHICKERING, *San Francisco.*

MR. ROY LACY, *Los Angeles.*

MR. ERNEST A. BRYANT Jr. Bryant Ranch, *Long Beach.*

GARDEN STAFF

(MRS.) SUSANNA BIXBY BRYANT, Founder, Business Director.

CARL B. WOLF, Ph.D. (Stanford University), Botanist.

E. R. JOHNSON, Superintendent and Construction Engineer.

BYRON D. STARK, Nurseryman.

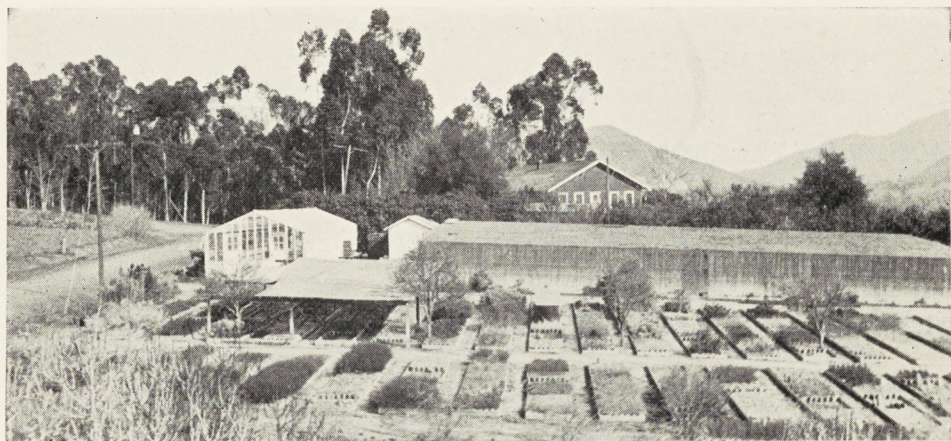
R. V. CAVERS, Secretary and Draftsman.

ERNEST A. BRYANT, Jr., Representative from Board of Trustees.

MEETINGS

The resident staff holds weekly meetings in the Herbarium.

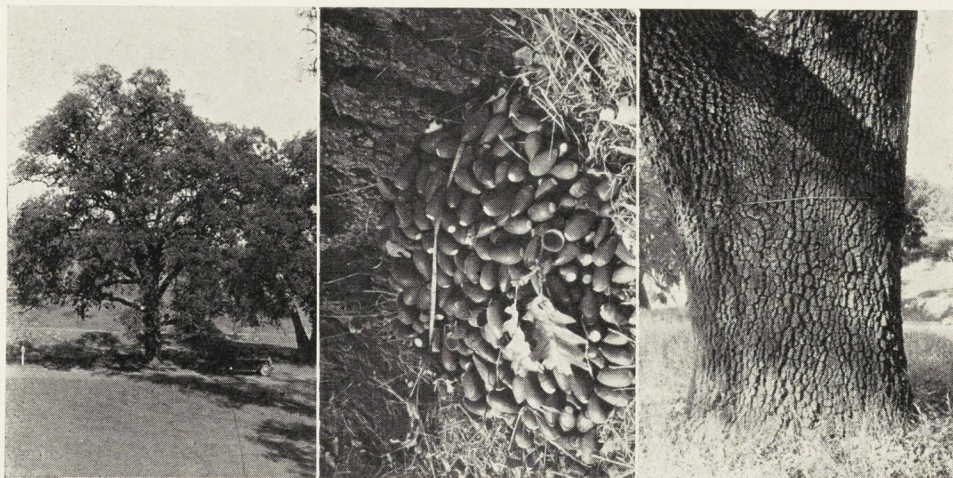
The Board of Trustees, and the Board of Councillors semi-annual Field Days in April and October.



NURSERY

Lath House, Glass House and Outdoor Propagating Frames. February 1, 1933

RECORD SERIES. California White Oak. *QUERCUS LOBATA* Nee. Showing Field



CALIFORNIA WHITE OAK
Parent tree 70 feet high,
sand soil, 2 miles west of
Atascadero, San Luis Obispo
County. Altitude 500 feet.
November 8, 1930.

ACORNS
From the parent tree of Herb-
arium Number 1818 and Gar-
den Field Number 1074.

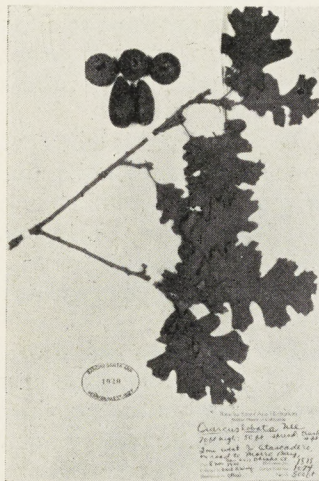
TREE TRUNK
About 4 feet in diameter at
its smallest point.



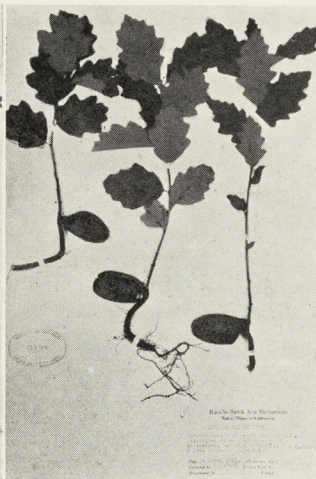
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

View from the southwest showing entrance to the Herbarium located in the south wing.
August 3, 1933.

Field, Herbarium and Garden Data of Value in Horticultural and Botanical Studies.



Mounted specimen in Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden Herbarium. Herbarium Number 1818.



Pressed seedlings from the Nursery. Garden Field No. 1074. Acorns planted on November 12, 1930. Seedlings collected March 26, 1931.



Young tree in the Garden. Garden Field No. 1074. Planted March 28, 1931 from a 6 inch pot. Photographed August 3, 1933. Height 36 inches.

PURPOSES

There are unlimited possibilities, both for scientific research and popular enjoyment, in the study of a large number of native California species brought together in a garden such as we are planning. The primary objective is to provide facilities for scientific research in plant life by means of:

1st. The assemblage in one accessible locality of the different species of plants indigenous to California that will grow in this region.

2nd. An Herbarium containing all the California species and their relatives; with particular emphasis on the accumulation of specimens rich in ecological data so that close correlation with the nursery and garden plantings may be maintained.

3rd. A reference library of botanical books, periodicals, and current publications. Included in this department are photographs and many colour plates of horticultural subjects: also a section devoted exclusively to Californiana.

4th. Field studies made throughout the state in all seasons. Propagation materials and herbarium specimens collected will not only serve to increase knowledge concerning the flora, but interconnect experimental and practical work in the Garden; thereby supplying accurate life histories and relationships among species and genera through the study of seedlings and plants grown in our local environment. With the collection of material for garden propagation the botanist makes an exhaustive set of records; a photograph of the parent tree in the wild, propagating material (seeds, cones, acorns, roots, cuttings, etc.), herbarium specimens, and field notes to furnish complete data for our permanent files.

In the nursery every lot of seeds, or other material to be propagated is tabulated, and lots separately numbered. When the little plants are potted for transplanting into the garden each pot bears a number on a stake which is driven into the ground beside the plant. That is the number of the nursery record, always available for the research student. In addition every species is labeled with the name of the family to which it belongs, its own particular botanical and common name, its natural range of growth, (life zone) and where collected.

A great number of our most beautiful native trees, flowering shrubs and flowers can be grown in small gardens, where, for a minimum of cost and upkeep, a nice assortment may be selected requiring little or no irrigation or fertilization—provided a practical method can be found to domesticate them out of the wild. In spite of many discouraging failures we are making better progress each year toward success in propagating an added number of the beautiful species of California flora heretofore unknown to Garden culture and resistant to domestication until one experiment after another has been tried, and the special requirement of each wild plant discovered

that will make it take root and thrive. Forest fires and real estate subdivisions have already caused irreparable loss in having practically extinguished some of our rarest and most lovely native species, and we hope to forestall any further depredations by growing a large supply of the plants which are in danger of extinction. These can be supplied later to commercial nurseries for general distribution, thereby preserving the best of California's rich store of plant life.

As the years go by there will be many pollen-bearing plants growing in various sections of the Garden, which will yield large quantities of pollen that can be used in the making of serums for the cure of hay fever, asthma and allied diseases. Experimental plantings of drought-resistant timber trees and Western forage grasses can also be made in the pasture lands outside the Gardens if the need develops.

Trails and roads intersect all parts of the Garden, making it comparatively easy for visitors to reach any group of plants in which they may be particularly interested.

Educational work is planned in cooperation with schools and colleges in their nature study and botany classes by means of field days spent at the ranch. Garden clubs, other organizations and individuals are privileged to make special arrangements for similar excursions.

The Foundation will publish reports from time to time giving scientific, horticultural, and popular information in order to serve a much larger group than could ever visit the Garden. These publications, based on authentic and accurate scientific data, together with the ever-increasing Botanical Library form the cornerstone upon which the whole Institution will be erected.

(MRS.) SUSANNA BIXBY BRYANT, *Founder*

THE ORANGE COUNTY SANCTUARY

THE BOTANIC GARDEN PICNIC GROUNDS

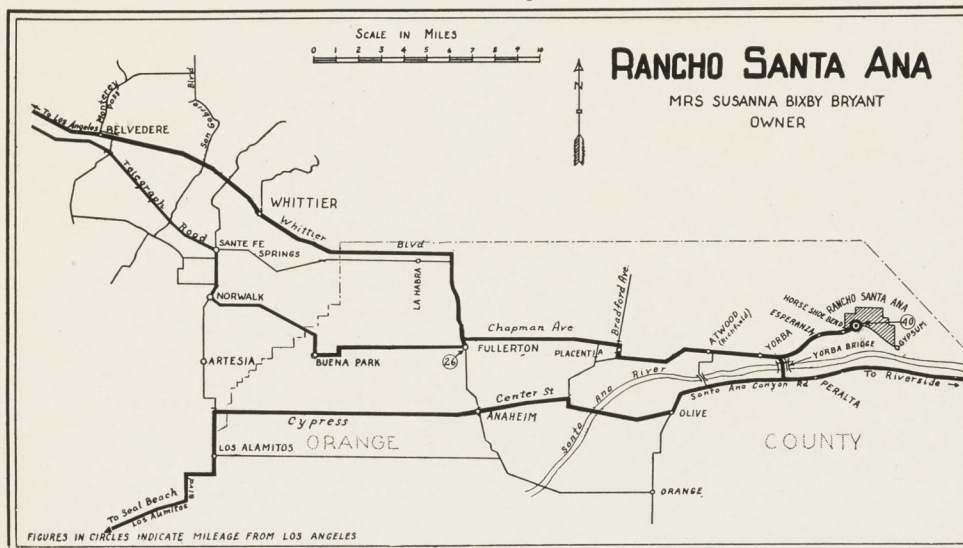
To make the garden especially attractive to Orange County plant lovers, an Orange County Sanctuary of several acres has been allocated. This tract lies entirely on the flat river bottom and adjoining the plot where annuals are propagated for seed, making a riot of color and beauty throughout the spring and summer. In the Sanctuary will be over a hundred species of trees and shrubs besides the many annuals and perennials native to Orange County, such as the red honeysuckle, yellow primrose, matilija poppy, wooly blue curl, bush sunflower, wild lilacs and the bushy beard's tongue with its fragrant yellow flowers. These will be scattered among the sycamores, oaks, cottonwoods, alders and pines. Ground cover will include such annuals and bulbous plants as lupines, poppies, phacelias, tidy tips, godetias, larkspurs, Mariposa lilies and brodiaeas familiar to every plant lover.

Each specimen, as well as those in the major garden project, will bear an aluminum tag designating the plant. The Sanctuary is being developed under the auspices of the Conservation Committee of the Garden Club of America of which Mrs. Bryant is the Southern California Representative appointed by Mrs. Duncan McDuffie of Berkeley, State Chairman.

Among the finest Orange County trees and shrubs are:

<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	<i>Encelia californica</i>	<i>Prunus ilicifolia</i>
<i>Adenostoma fasciculatum</i>	<i>Fraxinus dipetala</i>	<i>Pseudotsuga macrocarpa</i>
<i>Alnus rhombifolia</i>	<i>Garrya</i> sp.	<i>Quercus agrifolia</i>
<i>Amorpha californica</i>	<i>Juglans californica</i>	<i>Quercus chrysolepis</i>
<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	<i>Leptodactylon californicum</i>	<i>Quercus dumosa</i>
<i>Aretostaphylos glauca</i>	<i>glandulosum</i>	<i>Rhamnus californica</i>
<i>Atriplex breweri</i>	<i>Lupinus excubitus</i>	<i>Rhamnus crocea ilicifolia</i>
<i>Atriplex canescens</i>	<i>Lupinus longifolius</i>	<i>Ribes speciosum</i>
<i>Ceanothus crassifolius</i>	<i>Nolina parryi</i>	<i>Rhus laurina</i>
<i>Ceanothus macrocarpus</i>	<i>Opuntia prolifera</i>	<i>Rhus ovata</i>
<i>Ceanothus divaricatus</i>	<i>Pentstemon antirrhinoides</i>	<i>Romneya coulteri</i>
<i>Ceanothus spinosus</i>	<i>Pentstemon cordifolius</i>	<i>Salvia leucophylla</i>
<i>Ceanothus tomentosus olivaceus</i>	<i>Pentstemon spectabilis</i>	<i>Sambucus glauca</i>
<i>Ceanothus papillosus</i>	<i>Photinia arbutifolia</i>	<i>Solanum xanthii</i>
<i>Cercocarpus betuloides</i>	<i>Pinus coulteri</i>	<i>Styrax officinalis californica</i>
<i>Cupressus forbesii</i>	<i>Pinus tuberculata</i>	<i>Trichostema lanatum</i>
<i>Dendromecon rigida</i>	<i>Platanus racemosa</i>	<i>Umbellularia californica</i>
<i>Diplacus longiflorus</i>	<i>Populus fremontii pubescens</i>	<i>Yucca whipplei</i>
<i>Diplacus puniceus</i>	<i>Populus trichocarpa</i>	

From Pasadena take Garfield Ave. or Atlantic Blvd. to Beverly Blvd. east to Whittier and then follow map.



At fork in road beyond Atwood and Yorba do not cross railroad, but take left fork, signed "Not a Through Road"

VISITING DAYS

The Nursery, Garden site, and Herbarium are open to visitors holding visitors' cards each Thursday in April, May and June, and by special arrangement on other dates.

Visitors are admitted by card only; obtained by written request addressed to: Mrs. SUSANNA BIXBY BRYANT, 3210 West Adams Street, Los Angeles.

A limited number of cards are issued for each visiting day, therefore visitors are asked to secure them as far in advance as possible. Three hours at least should be allowed to go through the several departments open to the public.

Visitors wishing to bring picnic luncheons may reserve tables and benches in the Garden Picnic Grounds.

